



Hazardous Weather Preparedness Manual for Schools



National Weather Service
Chicago

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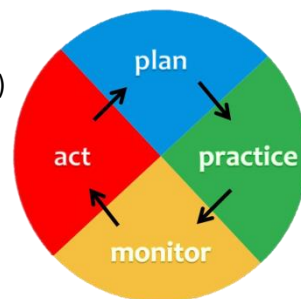
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Executive Summary

1. Plan

- a. Designate weather watcher(s)
 - i. Key to the success of any weather safety plan
 - ii. Position must be filled before, during and after school
 - iii. Monitors weather with multiple sources (i.e. radio, phone, internet, etc.)
- b. Develop a communication strategy with redundancy and/or backups
 - i. Notify all staff when severe weather is in the forecast
 - ii. What if the power goes out before the tornado warning?
(Do you have a megaphone or a backup plan at arms' reach?)
 - iii. How will other school buildings be notified?
 - iv. What if there is a warning while the buses are picking up or dropping off students?
- c. Document your plan - *Keep it simple*
- d. Become a StormReady school district
 - i. Publically recognized by National Weather Service and authorities as being prepared for severe weather and doing everything possible to protect the lives of students and staff
 - ii. Free application and participation
 - iii. Contact nws.chicago@noaa.gov for application or further information
- e. Develop a relationship with local emergency manager (city or county)



2. Practice

- a. Train all staff on the plan
 - i. Staff meetings work great to go over severe weather strategy
 - ii. Send newsletters or emails for quick refreshers when severe weather is expected
- b. Hold seasonal sheltering drills
 - i. Recommend 2 tornado drills per year (1 in the fall and 1 in the spring)
 - ii. Hold drills during **inconvenient** times
 - iii. Tornadoes can happen during any month and at any time - day or night

3. Monitor

- a. Use multiple sources to monitor (i.e. NOAA weather radio, TV, Internet, App, etc)
- b. NOAA weather radios
 - i. Every school needs this “smoke detector” of severe weather
 - ii. Portable radio will allow the decision-maker to bring it to shelter location and continue to monitor the situation
- c. Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) and other alert systems
 - i. WEA allows cell phones to receive warnings based on location (pre-installed on newer phones)
 - ii. Districts are now sending automated text, email and voice alerts to staff, students and parents
 - iii. Lightning detection systems can save lives
- d. Outdoor sirens
 - i. Do NOT rely on sirens as primary source for warnings - they are only built to be heard outside
- e. Decision thresholds
 - i. Know when and how you will take action for each weather hazard

4. Act

- a. Put your plan into action
 - i. Initiate your severe weather procedure when hazardous weather is approaching or a warning is issued.

How to Develop an Effective Severe Weather Plan

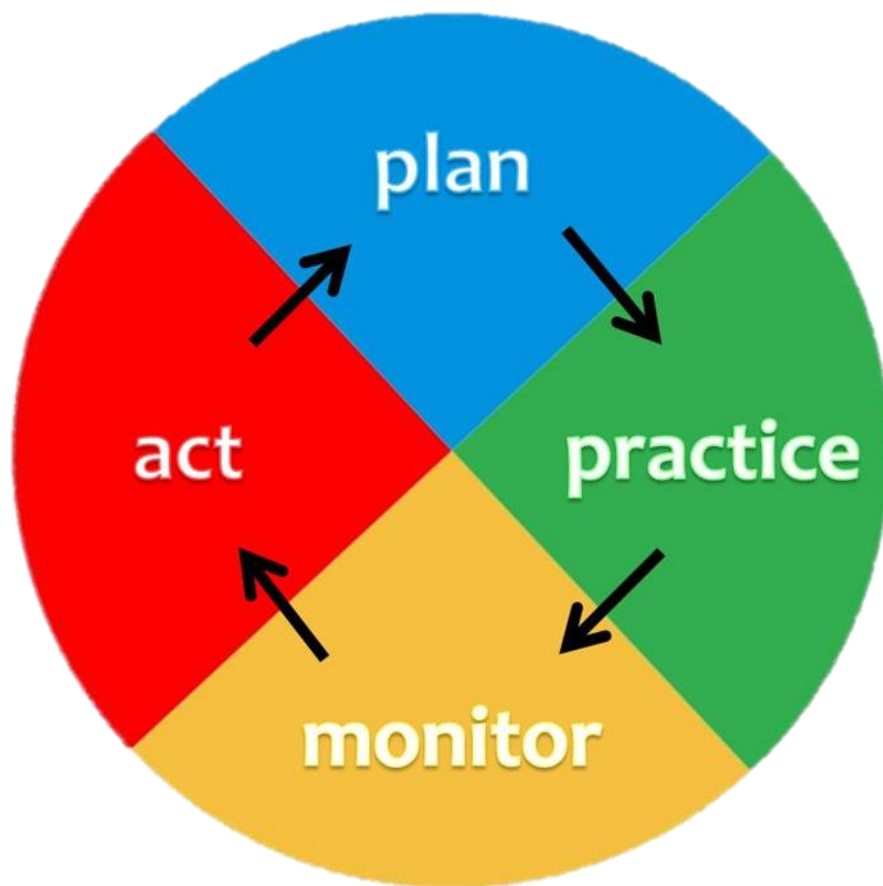
It is said that the only thing harder than planning for an emergency is explaining why you did not.

Every school safety plan should encompass the range of weather hazards that occur in the region and should account for extracurricular activities, transportation, and special needs populations in addition to normal operations. Developing a practical and effective plan typically involves working with the local school board, administrators and faculty to implement the plan.

Planning for all scenarios (normal operations, extracurricular activities, transportation, etc.) should include the following elements:

1. Designate the weather watcher(s) and ensure they have the tools to monitor weather.
2. Develop a communication strategy with redundancy and/or backups.
3. Develop a sheltering strategy.
4. Identify decision thresholds and actions for each weather hazard.
5. Document your plan.
6. Train all staff on the plan.
7. Hold seasonal sheltering drills.

This guide provides specific guidance and more detail on each of these elements.



Hazardous Weather Preparedness Model

Plan

1. Designate the Weather Watcher(s)

The designated weather watcher is key to the success of any severe weather plan. The designated weather watcher monitors weather information, allowing everyone else to focus on the activities at hand.

Ideally, the designated weather watcher has the authority to enact the severe weather plan. When this is not feasible, it is critical that the decision-maker and designated weather watcher communicate extremely well so that dangerous delays in response do not occur.

It is also important that the role of the designated weather watcher is always filled, even during extracurricular activities. In other words, the responsibility is best tasked to a position rather than an individual who might or might not be there that day, and it may change depending on the activity and time of day. For example, the designated weather watcher during the day may be an administrative assistant in the front office, then perhaps an athletic director or assistant coach during a sports event. It doesn't matter as much *who* it is, as long as everyone knows they carry the responsibility for monitoring conditions and alerting those who will "make the call".

- **Routine:** The designated weather watcher should be well versed in weather terminology and begin their day by reviewing the Hazardous Weather Outlook and local forecast for an overview of any anticipated hazards. If severe weather is anticipated the weather watcher should continue to monitor the changing weather conditions throughout the day. Depending on the scheduled activities, they would then forward information about any potential impacts to the relevant decision makers.
- **Hazardous weather monitoring:** Before and during hazardous weather events, the designated weather watcher monitors weather information as it is updated and continues to alert decision makers of potential impacts. In rapidly changing or emergency situations, the designated weather watcher may be given the authority to enact the safety plan.

Monitor this Information:

Forecast
Forecast Discussion
Hazardous Weather Outlook
Multimedia Weather Briefing
Watch
Advisory
Warning
Radar

Via these Tools:

www.weather.gov or other weather web site

- Point-n-Click Forecast
- Hourly Weather Graph
- Hour-by-Hour Forecast Web Page
- Decision Support Web Page

Cell phone alerts (text or via an app)
email alerts
NOAA Weather Radio (see Appendix D)
Local TV weather
Local Cable Channel or secondary digital channel
Social Media
Private weather services
Phone call to NWS

Links

National Weather Service Chicago.....www.weather.gov/chicago
Severe Weather Monitor Webpage.....www.weather.gov/lot/?n=briefing_current

KEY POINTS:

- Monitors weather
- Alerts decision maker
- Authority to implement emergency plan?

2. Develop a Communication Strategy

KEY POINTS:

- Notify whenever possible
- Is it effective?
- Redundancy and/or backups

Notify of Potential

Notification of forecasted severe weather allows people the opportunity to prepare themselves mentally for something unusual that may occur. When athletic officials know beforehand that there is a threat of storms, they are quicker to react when the lightning approaches; when teachers know there is a severe weather risk later that afternoon, they are more tuned to the PA announcements; perhaps the class has a substitute teacher who takes a moment to look at the classroom's shelter location; maybe the parents at the football playoff game coordinate with their students where they will meet if lightning approaches. ***Regardless of the situation, response is enhanced when people are already aware that there may be a need to change their plans.***

Notification of a potential hazard can be accomplished through any number of simple means and can also remind people of what they would be expected to do if the hazard occurs. For example, a district-wide email in the morning can alert of a severe weather risk later that day and remind staff of their responsibility to stay alert. A sign at the ticket booth at an extracurricular event (be it sports, drama, or music), alerts attendees that they should pay particular attention to all announcements in case they would be required to shelter.

Choose an Effective Means

The most effective communication method often depends on both the nature of the hazard and the activities that are ongoing. For slower-to-evolve hazards such as snow storms, for example, email or posting to a known web page may be sufficient to notify people of a cancellation. On the other hand, evacuating a stadium for encroaching lightning is more urgent and requires a more attention-getting method. Regardless of the method used, simpler is usually better and the more consistency that exists year-round, the less confusion there will be.

Redundancy and/or Backups

Communication is key in any emergency situation. Unfortunately, things happen: power fails; technology doesn't always work; situations change. Poor communication will slow or even prevent response. To complicate matters further, human nature pushes people to confirm a threat before they act. Thus it is always recommended to establish redundant communication streams. Providing redundant communication streams facilitates people gaining the same official information through different channels and thus spurs their action. When redundancy isn't practical, then a backup plan should be in place for when the primary method fails.

The following table outlines some of the most common communication methods and their advantages and pitfalls.

Common Communication Methods

	Advantages	Limitations <i>(address with backup or work-around)</i>
PA System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can speak to most of building at once • Can convey instructions and urgency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be disrupted by power outages • Hard to hear in large rooms (gym, cafeteria, auditorium) • May not exist in detached buildings
Megaphone or air horn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works in lieu of PA systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited range
Two-way radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can convey instructions and urgency • May reach multiple buildings at once • Inexpensive way to reach detached buildings • Target key recipients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited audience
Official web pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default for many people to check • Considered “official” by people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive (does not “alert” people)
Official Social Media Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easily forwarded by recipients • Widely used by students and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not monitored 24/7
Scoreboards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can convey information to entire crowd • Best for local communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May fail during power outages
TV monitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates visually in noisy areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May fail during power outages
Text messaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can reach many people quickly • Easily forwarded by recipients • Widely used by students and families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not convey tone or graphics
Automated phone calling systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May work for something expected the next day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow relay times • Phone systems unreliable in storms • May fail during power outages
Phone call tree (manual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow relay times • Often incorrect or incomplete info. • Phone systems unreliable in storms • May be limited in power outages

3. Develop a Sheltering Strategy

KEY POINTS:

- Prioritize shelter areas.
- Avoid large span rooms.
- Aim for 3 minutes.
- Consider all logistics.

Sheltering Considerations

- We recommend that everyone be able to reach shelter in *less than 3 minutes*.
- The logistics of and time required to move people to the shelter areas must also be considered. For example, congestion at stairwells and doorways may slow the sheltering process. Mobility-impaired students may require special assistance and more time.
- Close all doors on the way to the shelter, including interior fire doors.
- Never open windows
- In the shelter, people should have a way to monitor conditions to know when it is safe to emerge.
- Consider posting signs on designated shelter areas.

Choosing Shelter Areas

The greatest threats from strong winds (caused by tornado or severe thunderstorm) are roof failure, breaking glass, and flying debris. Without a specially designed shelter area, it is a matter of identifying those areas that are relatively safer than others. Schools are particularly diverse in design, and ***we recommend that shelter areas be identified with the help of an engineer or architect familiar with each building's design.*** Ranking areas of the school according to safety and the logistics of reaching each space may be helpful. Begin filling the safest areas and continue down the list until a space for the entire school body is found.

Evacuate High-Vulnerability Areas

- If the school has more than one level, move people to the lowest level.
- Large-span rooms offer little protection. Move to small interior rooms.
- Mobile or temporary buildings are no safer than a mobile home and should be evacuated to the nearest sturdy structure.
- Move people out of rooms with exterior windows.

DO Shelter on the lowest floor in small, interior rooms.

The best protection is offered by small, windowless, interior rooms that are away from exterior doors (often bathrooms, hallways, and locker rooms). All doors and windows should be closed. Interior load-bearing walls with short roof spans provide better protection than temporary or non-load-bearing walls.

Do NOT shelter in large-span rooms or rooms with large windows.

The most dangerous locations during strong wind events are generally large rooms with expansive roofs such as cafeterias, gymnasiums, and auditoriums. ***Avoid the temptation to shelter in these areas.*** The collapse of the room's outer load-bearing wall can lead to the failure of the entire roof. Rooms with large windows that can shatter from airborne missiles or pressure stresses are also extremely dangerous. Once wind enters a building, additional damage is highly likely.

Additional Resources

Design Guide for Improving Hospital Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and High Winds www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/5264?id=1986
Selecting Refuge Areas in Buildings www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/2246?id=1563
Engineered Safe Rooms www.fema.gov/safe-rooms

Wind Speed	Damage to Typical School	Elementary School	High School
65 to 85 mph	Loss of some roof covering. Broken windows.		
86 to 110 mph	Exterior door failures. Uplift of some roof decking; significant loss of roofing material. Loss of rooftop HVAC. Loss of wall cladding.		
111 to 135 mph	Uplift or collapse of roof structure. Collapse of tall gym, cafeteria, and auditorium walls.		
136 to 165 mph	Collapse of inner walls. Collapse of exterior walls on upper floors. Most interior walls on upper floor collapsed.		
166 mph and higher	Total destruction of most or all of building.		

KEY POINTS:

- Keep it simple!

4. Document Your Plan

Once you have developed a strategy for each of the weather hazards that may affect your facilities, document the plan. Examples of decision thresholds for various weather hazards can be found in section C. Monitor. A worksheet included in Appendix A can aid you in determining your specific criteria and associated actions.

It may be useful to incorporate the weather strategy into a more comprehensive multi-hazard plan. A word of caution however, plans that are long and cumbersome quickly become useless! ***Keep it simple!*** The most critical elements of your plan and any facility specifics should be summarized briefly for ready access at each location.

5. StormReady School Districts and Schools

What is StormReady?

To help Americans guard against the ravages of severe weather, NOAA's National Weather Service introduced StormReady, a program designed to help communities and organizations arm themselves with the communication and safety tools necessary to save lives and protect property. In a nutshell, StormReady establishes an industry standard for severe weather preparedness and communication.

How does this apply to my school?

There is perhaps no greater potential weather disaster than one that impacts a school full of children. In much the same way that StormReady principles saved the lives of 140 employees in a single Illinois manufacturing plant in 2004, the StormReady for Schools program could save the lives of dozens or even hundreds of students and staff.

Tornado Damage to Greensburg High School



Photo Courtesy FEMA



Photo Courtesy FEMA

What are the benefits of StormReady?

StormReady provides an opportunity to review and improve your severe weather plans based on current science and technology. StormReady schools receive a certificate and outdoor sign, typically presented at a school board meeting. Most importantly, the school will gain confidence and public recognition that the district is doing all that it can do to protect the lives of students and staff.

Is there a cost for the program?

No, the application and participation is free.

What are the StormReady Supporter eligibility guidelines?



StormReady Supporter guidelines vary from area to area. In the Chicago region, guidelines include:

- Endorsement by local emergency management officials
- A written severe weather plan encompassing all components of the operation
- Practices, exercises, and/or training as appropriate
- Redundant ways to monitor weather, including NOAA Weather Radio where available
- Appropriate dissemination method(s) and other means of taking effective action

How do we apply for StormReady?

The appropriate safety or leadership official submits a StormReady application, completing all parts applicable to the school. Request an application to become StormReady by emailing Jamie Enderlen (Jamie.Enderlen@noaa.gov) or Mike Bardou (Mike.Bardou@noaa.gov). The application is submitted to the local National Weather Service office, where it will be reviewed by the local StormReady board, comprised of representatives from the National Weather Service and local and state emergency management.

Find out more!

Contact your local National Weather Service Warning Coordination Meteorologist (WCM) or local Emergency Manager for further information about the StormReady Supporter for schools program.

National StormReady Website..... www.stormready.noaa.gov

Practice

KEY POINTS:

- Train and practice.
- Hold drills when hazards are most likely to occur and at inconvenient times.

6. Train all Staff on the Plan

One of the greatest challenges to severe weather planning for schools is that the people involved are constantly changing. Students come and go; teachers, coaches, and staff change; teachers change buildings and classrooms; buildings themselves are renovated.

By ensuring that staff is up-to-date on the severe weather plan for their current role and location well before severe weather strikes will cause confusion to be minimized and precious minutes to be saved. Even when the situation is less urgent, writing a plan, using it to train staff and sticking to it, minimizes confusion and builds trust.

In-service sessions and staff meetings provide excellent opportunities for training on the severe weather strategy for a district and/or facility. Newsletters, email, and other one-way communication methods may be suitable for a short refresher of a seasonal threat.

7. Hold Seasonal Sheltering Drills

Practice makes perfect! Practicing your severe weather emergency plan through periodic severe weather drills and severe weather safety training is critical to success. Drills not only teach students and instructors the actions they need to take, but will allow the plan's effectiveness to be evaluated.

When conducting a drill, evaluate the following:

1. Did everyone hear the alert message?
2. Did everyone understand what to do?
3. Were they able to get to designated safe areas in a reasonable amount of time? (We recommend that everyone be able to reach their designated shelter area in *less than 3 minutes*.)
4. Did the designated safe areas accommodate the students and staff?

A minimum of two drills per year are recommended: one in the fall as an introduction for new students and staff, and the second in the early spring. Both Illinois and Indiana state law require at least one tornado drill per year.

The spring drill can be conducted in conjunction with your state's Severe Weather Awareness Week. (Illinois usually designates the first week of March and Indiana typically designates the third full week of March.) During Severe Weather Awareness Week, a time is set for a statewide tornado drill when a test tornado warning will be issued. This provides an opportunity to test communications and sheltering strategy from beginning to end.

Drills should be scheduled at inconvenient times when severe weather is most likely to occur. The weather is anything but convenient. A majority of significant tornadoes occur between noon and 7:00pm, but can occur at any time of day or night. Peak months for significant tornadoes are March through June but again, tornadoes can occur during any month. Remember the two recent November tornado outbreaks that occurred on November 22, 2010 and November 17, 2013 in Illinois?

Additional Resources

Annual Tornado drill dates and times weather.gov/om/severeweather/severewxcal.shtml

8. Identify Decision Thresholds and Actions

KEY POINTS:

- Identify threats.
- Determine action thresholds for each.

An effective weather plan addresses the range of impacts caused by the entire spectrum of weather hazards. The plan should identify each hazard and its potential impacts, followed by the specific actions that are taken before, during and after the hazard occurs.

To facilitate developing a comprehensive and effective plan, the following pages provide an outline for the information flow related to specific weather hazards. Each section includes key background information related to that hazard, a table of decision thresholds and recommended actions for each, and links to supporting resources.

The table below is a key for the following section.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
<p>Bold text: identifies the threshold itself (a decision point usually associated with increased confidence of the hazard's occurrence)</p> <p><i>Italicized text: Weather messages that should be monitored for or would identify this threshold</i></p>	<p>Plain text: Typical timing of this particular threshold</p> <p><i>Italicized text: Where you can find these relevant weather messages</i></p>	<p>Actions that are recommended or typically associated with this threshold for this weather hazard</p>

Weather Hazard: Dense Fog

Fog Facts

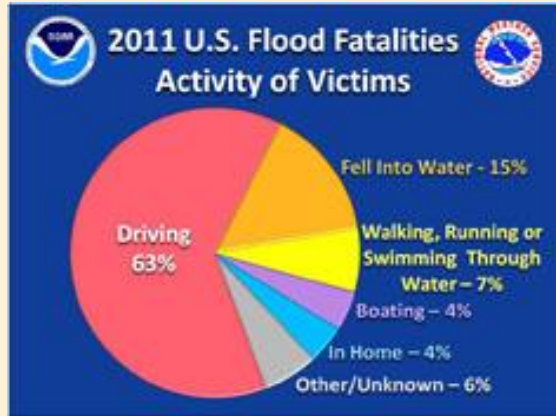
- Statistically, most local dense fog events occur in January, August, and February (in that order).
- In certain conditions, fog will deposit on roads as ice and cause exceptionally hazardous travel.
- On average, dense fog lasts for about 5 hours.
- Each year an average of 2 dense fog events occur during the morning school commute time.
- 82% of the time, dense fog lifts (visibility improves above ¼ mile) by 9 am.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Potential for widespread dense fog exists <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: first mention of potential for dense fog</i>	Typically 12-24 hours ahead <i>via web page, email, TV, Weather Radio</i>	None
Dense Fog Imminent or Occurring ➔ Dense Fog Advisory: <i>Visibility reduced to less than ¼ mile for a prolonged period of time over a widespread area due to fog.</i> <i>May freeze on roads in certain conditions.</i>	Typically 0-3 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluate risk of ice on roads• Assess extent and timing• Consider late start as needed

Special Considerations for Transportation

When temperatures are near or below freezing, fog may freeze on roads, creating an extremely slick and near invisible glaze.

Weather Hazard: Flash Flood



- Flash floods can occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall, a dam or levee failure, or a sudden release of water held by an ice jam.
- Flash floods often have a dangerous current of water and can carry much debris.
- Flash flooding can continue long after rain ends.
- Know the flood prone areas in advance, such as low-lying spots and locations of rivers or creeks.
- Establish alternate routes to avoid driving through water.
- For flood-prone facilities, consider where and how to evacuate to higher ground.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Potential for flooding exists <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: first mention of potential for heavy rain or flooding</i>	2-3 days ahead <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio</i>	Communicate potential threat to decision makers (pre-notify)
Flooding likely in the area → Flood or Flash Flood Watch: Heavy rain is likely with a 50% or greater chance for flooding	Typically a few hours to one day before expected flooding <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate increased threat to all staff • Establish strong communication between weather watcher(s) and decision makers at all events • Ensure alternate transportation routes are accessible to avoid flood-prone spots • Ensure evacuation routes are available at flood-prone facilities
Life-threatening flash flooding is ongoing or imminent → Flash Flood Warning: Confident of life-threatening flash flooding → Flash Flood Warning Update Statements: Updates on impacts of flooding, timing, location, creeks at risk, additional rainfall, status of warnings, etc.	Typically 30 to 60 minutes before flooding begins; updates issued throughout warning <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read warnings and updates carefully for locations or creeks that may be under particular threat. • Monitor flood-prone facilities near creeks and other low-lying areas for potential rapid flooding and prepare to move to higher ground • Use alternate transportation routes to avoid flooded roads • Respond to specific impacts as necessary

Special Considerations for Transportation

- Establish an alternate plan for bus routes that avoids flood-prone roads.
- NEVER ATTEMPT TO DRIVE THROUGH FLOOD WATERS!
 - If the water is too deep to see the road, DO NOT CROSS. The road may have been undermined or the water may be deep enough to stall the bus and place all of its occupants in danger.
 - Do not enter underpasses that are filling with water.
 - If the water appears to be flowing, do not enter. The bus will act as a barrier and the water will attempt to lift and move the bus.
 - If water is flooding over or around a bridge, do not cross it, it might collapse from the weight of the bus. The foundation of the bridge may have been compromised.
 - If caught in flood waters, abandon the bus and seek higher ground immediately.
- TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN!



Additional Resources

Heavy Rain & Flood Monitor for Chicago Regionwww.weather.gov/lot/?n=briefing_hydro

Weather Hazard: Heat

Heat Index Impacts

- As heat continues, people become even more susceptible to its effects.
- Heat Index is the effective temperature the body feels when heat and humidity are combined.
- Heat index assumes shady, light wind conditions. **Exposure to direct sun adds about 15°F.**

Heat Index	General Effect on People
80 to 89° - Caution	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
90 to 104° - Extreme Caution	Sunstroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
105 to 129° - Danger	Sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion likely; fatal heatstroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
130° or higher - Extreme Danger	Fatal heatstroke highly likely with prolonged exposure.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Potential for Extreme Heat <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: First mention of extreme heat</i>	4-5 days ahead <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio</i>	Communicate potential threat to decision makers (pre-notify)
Dangerous Heat Likely ➡ Excessive Heat Watch: <i>Greater than 50% confidence of extreme heat lasting for more than 2 days</i>	Typically 48 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate threat to all staff • Refresh staff on identification of heat-related illness • Develop alternate plans for outdoor activities (e.g. move indoors or to cooler times of day)
Unusual Heat Imminent or Ongoing ➡ Heat Advisory: <i>High confidence of unusual heat (heat index $\geq 105^{\circ}\text{F}$)</i>	Typically 24 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate threat to all staff • Postpone outdoor activities or move them to cooler times of the day • Provide extra water and cooling breaks at all outdoor activities that continue • Monitor closely for heat illness symptoms
Extended Period of Extreme Heat Imminent or Ongoing ➡ Excessive Heat Warning: <i>High confidence of dangerously high heat for more than 48 hours (heat index $\geq 105^{\circ}\text{F}$) accompanied by a low heat index of $\geq 75^{\circ}\text{F}$</i>	Typically 24 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate threat to all staff • Postpone outdoor activities or move them to cooler times of the day • Request emergency response standby at any continuing outdoor activities • Provide extra water and cooling breaks at all outdoor activities that continue • Monitor closely for heat illness symptoms • Monitor unairconditioned facilities for dangerously high temperatures • Consider early dismissal.
Extended Period of Extreme Heat Imminent or Ongoing for Cook County ➡ Excessive Heat Warning: <i>High confidence of dangerously high heat for:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>3 consecutive days with heat index $100\text{-}105^{\circ}\text{F}$</i> <i>2 consecutive days with heat index $105\text{-}110^{\circ}\text{F}$</i> <i>1 day with heat index $\geq 110^{\circ}\text{F}$</i> 	Typically 24 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate threat to all staff • Postpone outdoor activities or move them to cooler times of the day • Request emergency response standby at any continuing outdoor activities • Provide extra water and cooling breaks at all outdoor activities that continue • Monitor closely for heat illness symptoms • Monitor unairconditioned facilities for dangerously high temperatures • Consider early dismissal

Additional Resources

Recognizing Heat Illnesses from the CDC emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat
 Red Cross Heat Guidelines www.redcross.org/prepare/disaster/heat-wave
 Extreme Heat Monitor for Chicago Region..... www.weather.gov/lot/?n=heat_briefing

Weather Hazard: High Wind (not associated with storms)

High Wind Facts

- One third of high wind fatalities are caused by falling trees.
- About the same number of people die from non-thunderstorm wind as from severe thunderstorm wind.
- Most high wind fatalities occur in March, November, and December in that order.
- One half of high wind events in the Midwest occur in March and April.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Potential for high wind <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: first mention of potential for high winds</i>	3-4 days ahead <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect grounds for dead or dangling branches that could be more easily broken
Dangerous Wind Likely ➡ High Wind Watch: <i>More than 50% confidence of dangerously high wind (40+ mph sustained and/or 58+ mph gusts)</i>	Typically 24-48 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate threat to decision makers (pre-notify) • Remove dead or dangling branches that could be easily broken.
High wind is imminent or occurring ➡ Wind Advisory: <i>High confidence of sustained winds of 30+ mph and/or wind gusts of 45+ mph</i>	Typically 6-12 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert drivers of buses and other high-profile vehicles to increased headwind and cross-wind • Consider rescheduling roof maintenance or other elevated work/activities
Dangerously high wind is imminent or occurring ➡ High Wind Warning: <i>High confidence of damaging winds (40+ mph sustained and/or 58+ mph gusts)</i>	Typically 6-12 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert drivers of buses and other high-profile vehicles to increased headwind and cross-wind • Reschedule roof maintenance or other elevated work/activities.

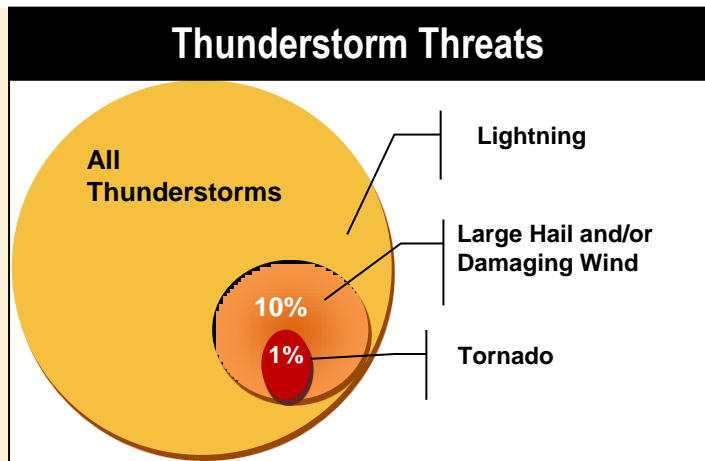
Special Considerations for Transportation

Strong headwind may slow bus routes, and strong cross-wind can become a driving hazard.

Special Considerations for Extracurricular Activities


Some extra-curricular activities may involve use of towers, ladders, or scaffolding which become dangerous in high wind conditions.

Weather Hazard: Lightning, Thunderstorms, and Tornadoes



- Lightning occurs every month of the year and can happen anywhere.
- Lightning can strike as much as 10 miles from the parent thunderstorm.
- **All thunderstorms produce lightning and thus are potentially fatal.**
- About 10% of storms will also produce large hail and/or damaging wind gusts. Only about 1% will produce a tornado
- Remain indoors for 30 minutes after the last lightning is seen or thunder is heard.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Potential for thunderstorms <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: first mention of potential for storms</i>	2-3 days ahead <i>via web page, email, TV, Weather Radio</i>	Communicate potential threat to decision makers and all staff (pre-notify)
Thunderstorms likely in the area in the next few hours ➡ Severe thunderstorm or tornado watch: 50% or greater chance for severe storms; Storms may have the potential to produce tornadoes	Typically a few hours before storms <i>via Weather Radio, web page, email, text alert, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish strong communication between weather watcher(s) and decision makers at all facilities and events • Ensure all staff understand sheltering plan • Pre-notify spectators, etc. of threat and plan. • Monitor radar trends; focus on timing • Consider postponing outdoor events • Depending on timing, consider moving people out of vulnerable locations
Storms upstream and approaching <i>as seen on radar, warnings issued for upstream locations</i>	One hour or less <i>Via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor radar trends; focus on timing • Move people out of vulnerable locations • Close any open windows and doors • Consider holding buses
Storms moving in <i>Storms within 10 miles on radar, or lightning or thunder occur</i>	30 minutes or less	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately suspend outdoor activities. • Move all people indoors • Hold buses • Stay indoors for 30 minutes after thunder ends
➡ Severe Thunderstorm Warning <i>Thunderstorm with hail quarter size or larger and/or wind over 58 mph is imminent</i>	0 to 40 minutes before storm (average is 22 min.) <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately move all people indoors • Hold buses • If wind 70+ mph, hail 1.75+ inches: move immediately to shelter areas, closing doors. For duration of storm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remain indoors or in shelter • Monitor information sources for updates
➡ Tornado Warning or	0 to 30 minutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold buses

tornado spotted nearby <i>Tornado is likely or imminent</i>	before tornado (average is 11 min.) <i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately move to designated shelters, closing all doors behind you. While in shelter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crouch in the tornado protection position with your head toward an interior wall. Monitor information sources for updates 
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General Considerations

- When sheltering, teachers should bring the class roster, flashlight, and emergency kit and close any doors behind them.
- We do not advise the dismissal of children during severe thunderstorm or tornado warnings. We strongly recommend everyone seek a safe location during imminent severe weather.
- You may also wish to consider if your students live in mobile homes, which are highly susceptible to damage by extreme winds. A school would be a safer place compared to a mobile home during a severe wind or tornado.
- There is no official “all-clear” from the National Weather Service. Monitor radio, TV, and internet sources for updates on the storm to determine when it is safe to come out of shelter.

Special Considerations for Transportation

- Consider holding the departure of buses whenever thunderstorms are expected to be in the area before students would arrive at their destination (including the time it takes for them to walk home).
- Pre-identify safe structures along routes where drivers may seek shelter if storms suddenly hit.
- Train bus drivers on how to react during severe weather:
 - If a tornado warning is issued or a tornado is sighted, go immediately to the nearest shelter.
 - As a last resort, evacuate students into the nearest ditch on the downwind side of the road away from power lines and trees. Students should lie flat and cover their heads.
 - If time allows, move the bus away from the students and remove the first aid kit.
 - Flash flooding becomes an additional life threatening risk when taking shelter in a ditch.*

Special Considerations for Extracurricular Activities

- After hours, it is critical that someone be designated as the weather watcher.
- All coaches, trainers, and officials should be aware of the risk of lightning and severe weather.
- If thunder or lightning occurs, outdoor activities should immediately be suspended and students and spectators moved to safety. *Do not wait for rain! Lightning can strike 10 miles away from a storm!*
- Delay activities until thunder has not been heard and lightning not seen for 30 minutes.
- During extracurricular activities, there may be a large number of people who are not familiar with the severe weather plans. Communication that occurs before severe weather strikes will smooth the execution of the plan (such as posting signs and making announcements before the activity begins).

Special Considerations for Temporary Buildings

Temporary buildings offer no protection from extreme straight-line winds or tornadoes. Temporary buildings should be evacuated before severe weather moves into the area.

After the Storm

Once the storm has passed, stay alert for the possibility of additional storms. If your school sustains damage, shut off the gas and electricity. Do not attempt to evacuate students through damaged areas, as downed power lines and debris are life threatening risks.

Additional Resources

Severe Weather Monitor for the Chicago Region..... www.weather.gov/lot/?n=briefing_severe
 Today's Storm Outlook..... www.spc.noaa.gov/products/outlook/day1otlk.html
 Tomorrow's Storm Outlook..... www.spc.noaa.gov/products/outlook/day2otlk.html
 Emergency Alert Services..... www.weather.gov/subscribe

Weather Hazard: Snow and Ice

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Winter storm possible <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: first mention of strength of expected storm</i>	3-4 days ahead <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio, TV</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate potential threat to decision makers (pre-notify)
Life-threatening winter conditions are likely ➡ Winter Storm Watch or Blizzard Watch: 50% or greater confidence of 6 inches or more of snow, 1/4 inch or more of ice, or blizzard conditions	Up to 2 days before onset <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio, TV, text alert</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate threat to all staff Monitor trends and timing
Life-threatening winter conditions are imminent ➡ Winter Storm Warning: Confident of life-threatening winter conditions: 6+ inches of snow, slightly less snow with dangerous blowing and drifting, significant impacts to transportation	Typically 12 to 18 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, Weather Radio, TV, text alert</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor trends and timing Assess timing of storm relative to activities Evaluate safety of transportation relative to timing and expected impact of storm Adjust activities as needed

<p>Life-threatening blizzard conditions are imminent or ongoing</p> <p>➔ Blizzard Warning: <i>Confident of life-threatening blizzard conditions: dangerously low visibility below ¼ mile in blowing snow, wind gusts over 35 mph. May or may not be accompanied by bitter cold temperatures and significant new snow accumulation.</i></p>	<p>Typically 0 to 6 hours before onset</p> <p><i>via web page, email, Weather Radio, TV, text alert</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor trends and timing • Assess timing of storm relative to activities • Evaluate safety of transportation relative to timing and expected impact of storm • Adjust activities as needed
<p>Life-threatening ice storm is imminent or ongoing</p> <p>➔ Ice Storm Warning: <i>Confident of life-threatening ice conditions: power outages, significant impacts to transportation, ¼ inch or more ice accumulation on roads and power lines</i></p>	<p>Typically 0 to 12 hours before onset</p> <p><i>via web page, email, Weather Radio, TV, text alert</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor trends and timing • Prepare for power outages • Assess timing of storm relative to activities • Evaluate safety of transportation relative to timing and expected impact of storm • Adjust activities as needed
<p>Hazardous winter conditions are imminent</p> <p>➔ Winter Weather Advisory or Freezing Rain Advisory: <i>Confident of winter conditions that will be hazardous but should not pose a threat to life if reasonable caution is used (3-5 inches of snow, less than ¼ inch of ice, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Typically 12 to 18 hours before onset</p> <p><i>via web page, email, text alert, Weather Radio, TV</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor trends and timing • Be alert to worsening conditions • Be prepared to cancel activities if necessary
<p>Freezing Drizzle or Fog occurs</p> <p><i>Minor ice accumulations on roads that cause temporary but significant travel impacts. Might not be well advertised.</i></p>	<p>Typically near 0 lead time</p> <p><i>May be unanticipated.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate safety of transportation and adjust activities as needed

Special Considerations for Transportation

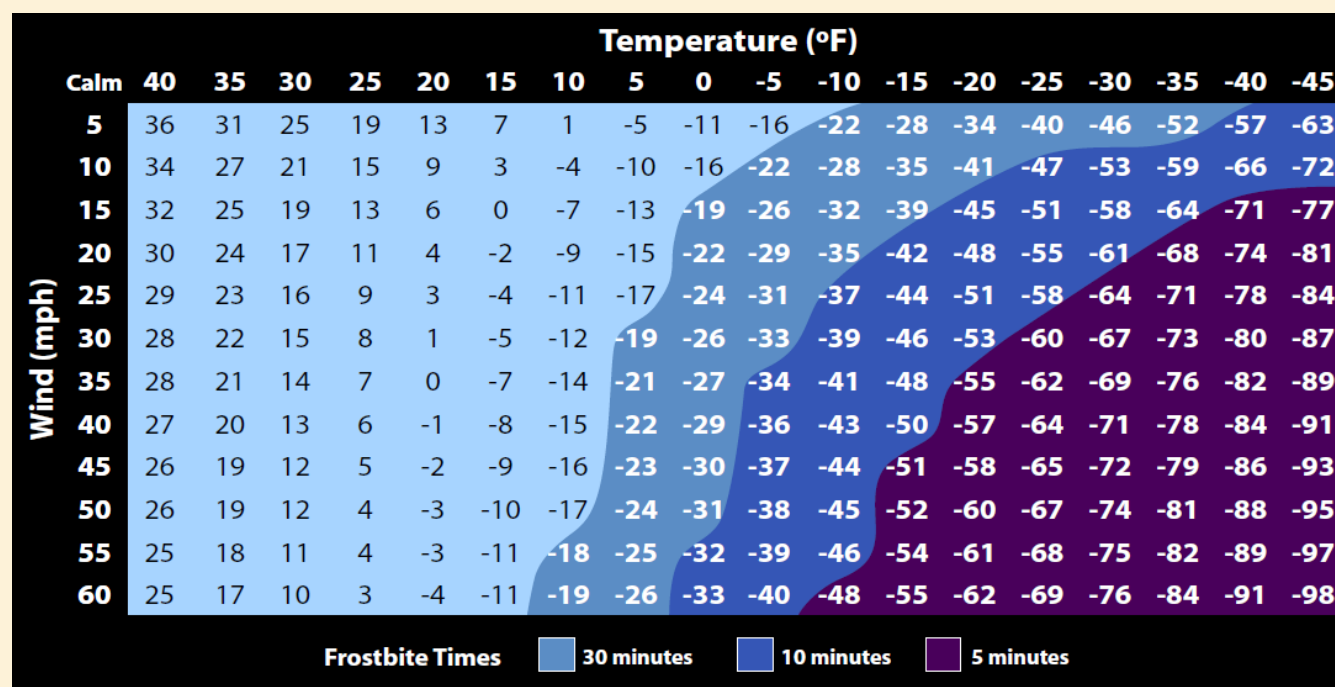
- Strong winds that often accompany winter storms can add significantly to the risk for school buses because of their high profile.
- Children waiting for the school bus in the morning, standing exposed to a cold wind without proper clothing for protection, may develop frostbite or hypothermia. Bus drivers should be able to recognize symptoms of both hypothermia and frost bite.

Additional Resources

Winter Weather Monitor for the Chicago Region www.weather.gov/lot/?n=briefing_winter

Weather Hazard: Wind Chill and Extreme Cold

Wind Chill Chart



Key points:

- Note darker shading in chart above for shorter time to frostbite (exposed flesh will freeze).
- In general, extreme cold and wind chill are well forecast, high-confidence events.
- Extreme cold may occur as an isolated threat or as a compounding factor of a winter storm. As the snow/ice threat from the storm diminishes, it is not unusual for the extreme cold threat to continue or increase.
- In the local area, we average 5 events annually in the “advisory” (20-30 minutes to frostbite) range and less than one event annually in the “warning” (10 minutes to frostbite) range.

Threshold	Timing and Sources	Recommended Actions
Extreme cold potential exists <i>Forecast or Hazardous Weather Outlook: first mention of severity of expected cold</i>	Typically 3 days ahead <i>via web page, email, TV, Weather Radio</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate potential threat to decision makers (pre-notify)
Extreme cold/wind chill is likely ➡ Wind Chill Watch: More than 50% confidence of wind chills falling to -30 °F or colder	Typically 1-2 days before onset <i>via web page, email, TV, Weather Radio, text alert</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate threat to all staff Refresh staff on identification of frostbite and hypothermia
Extreme cold/wind chill is imminent ➡ Wind Chill Advisory: Confident of wind chills -20 to -29 °F that can lead to frostbite in 20-30 minutes	Typically 12-24 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, TV, Weather Radio, text alert</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for issues with buses starting Consider late start While ongoing, keep children indoors as much as possible
Life-threatening cold/wind chill is imminent ➡ Wind Chill Warning: Confident of wind chills -30 °F or colder that can cause frostbite in about 10 minutes	Typically 12-24 hours before onset <i>via web page, email, TV, Weather Radio, text alert</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for issues with buses starting Consider late start or cancellations if needed While ongoing, check children for signs of frostbite or hypothermia when they arrive While ongoing, keep children indoors

Special Considerations for Transportation

Children awaiting the school bus in the morning, standing exposed to a cold wind without proper clothing for protection, may develop frostbite or hypothermia. Bus drivers should be able to recognize symptoms of both hypothermia and frost bite.

Additional Resources

Recognizing Winter Illnesses from the CDC..... <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/staysafe>
Winter Storms Preparedness Guide www.nws.noaa.gov/os/winter/resources/Winter_Storms2008.pdf
Winter Weather Monitor for Chicago Region www.weather.gov/lot/?n=briefing_winter

Act

9. Put Your Plan into Action

Initiate your severe weather procedure when hazardous weather is approaching or a warning is issued.

10. After the Storm

Damaged Facilities

- Once a storm has passed, stay alert for the possibility of additional storms.
- If your school sustains damage, shut off the gas and electricity.
- Do not attempt to evacuate students through damaged areas, as downed power lines and debris are life threatening risks.

Parent Communication Plan

Part of your plan should include communication with parents.

- Do parents understand that students may be held at the school during severe weather?
- When you decide to shelter during the school day will parents be notified via an automated text, email, or voice message?
- Concerned parents will be calling the school; will they hear an automated severe weather message when they dial?
- When children are being held at the end of the school day, how will parents be notified?
- If the school sustains damage, where should parents pick up their children?
- During severe weather is the school in lockdown or is the facility considered a local storm shelter?

Appendices

Appendix A: School Severe Weather Plan Worksheet

1. Designated Weather Watcher(s): *Who will monitor conditions?*

Normal operations: _____

Extracurricular activities: _____

Transportation: _____

Resources needed: *How will they monitor weather and communicate?*

2. Communication *How will you communicate threat? At least 2-3 methods for each.*

Communicate with:

e.g. school staff

Pre-threat notification via:

Email, intranet

Imminent threat via:

PA, radio, text alert

stadium spectators

signs at gate, PA system

PA, scoreboard

3. Sheltering Strategy *Identify shelter areas in all facilities.*

Move from these areas:

e.g.: gym

To this shelter area:

Locker rooms

Time needed to shelter: _____minutes *(3 minutes is recommended)*

4. Identify Decision Thresholds and Actions

Threat	Threshold(s)	Action(s)
Dense Fog		
Flash Flood		
Heat		
High Wind		

Threat	Threshold(s)	Action(s)
Lightning, Thunderstorms, and Tornadoes		
Snow/Ice		
Wind Chill & Extreme Cold		
Other		

5. Document your plan

Plan reviewed by:

- ☐ Superintendent
- ☐ Principal(s)
- ☐ Operations Director
- ☐ Transportation Director
- ☐ Other_____

Electronic version posted here_____

6. Train all staff on the plan and their role(s). *Indicate training strategy here.*

Administration:_____

Faculty:_____

Custodial and Other Building Staff:_____

Bus Drivers:_____

7. Hold seasonal sheltering drills

Date:_____ Time needed to shelter:_____

Date:_____ Time needed to shelter:_____

Date:_____ Time needed to shelter:_____

8. After the Storm

Person(s) responsible for main electricity and gas shut off:_____

Parent communication: *Who will do it and how?*_____

Appendix B: Special Considerations for Transportation

- All school bus drivers should be trained to handle severe weather situations.
- The bus dispatcher should have a NOAA weather radio, but it is recommended that all buses carry a portable weather radio.
- Every bus should carry an up-to-date roster of passengers.
- Consider holding school bus evacuation drills at least twice per school year.
- The primary concerns are flooding and tornadoes, but high wind, heavy snow or ice, extreme heat or cold, and wind chill also pose a threat to the student's well-being.

Flash Flood

NEVER ATTEMPT TO DRIVE THROUGH FLOOD WATERS! If a bus route crosses small creeks or nears a river, determine an alternate route to travel or have a contingency plan to return to the school once flood waters are encountered. Major river flooding generally is well forecast with warnings issued early enough for schools and drivers to plan a strategy before placing the students on the bus. In general, shallow ponding of water on the roadway is usually not a problem. Sudden (flash) flooding poses the greatest threat.

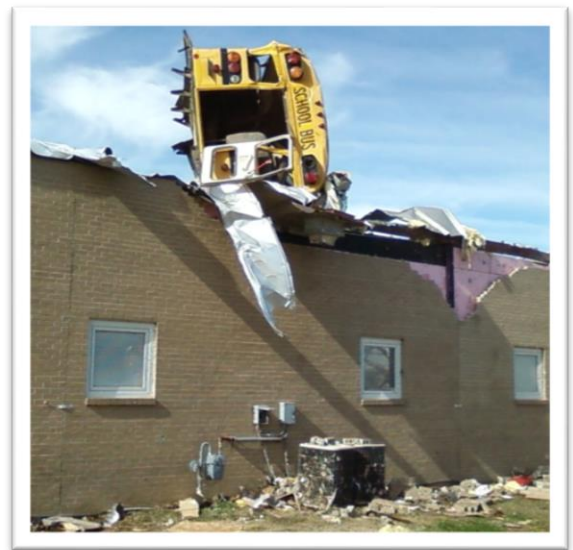
- If the water appears to be flowing or is too deep to see the road, **DO NOT CROSS**. The road may have been undermined or the water may be deep enough to stall the bus and place all of its occupants in danger.
- Do not enter underpasses that are filling with water.
- If water is flooding over or around a bridge, the foundation of the bridge is likely compromised. Do not cross as it could collapse from the weight of the bus.
- If caught in flood waters, abandon the bus and seek higher ground immediately.

High Wind

Strong headwind may slow bus routes, and strong cross-wind can become a driving hazard.

Lightning, Tornadoes, and Thunderstorms

- Bus dispatchers should have access to emergency weather alerts and convey them to the drivers.
- Consider holding the departure of buses whenever thunderstorms are expected to be in the area before students would arrive at their destination (including the time it takes for them to walk home).
- Pre-identify safe structures along bus routes where drivers may seek emergency shelter if a tornado suddenly hits.
- Train bus drivers on how to react during a tornado:
 - If a tornado warning is issued or a tornado is sighted, go immediately to the nearest shelter.
 - If shelter is not available, as a last resort, evacuate students into the nearest ditch on the downwind side of the road away from power lines and trees. Students should lie flat and cover their heads.
 - If time allows, move the bus away from the students and remove the first aid kit.



Wind Chill and Extreme Cold

- Children awaiting the school bus in the morning, standing exposed to a cold wind without proper clothing for protection, may develop frostbite or hypothermia. Bus drivers should be able to recognize symptoms of both hypothermia and frost bite.

Appendix C: Special Considerations for Extracurricular Activities

- After hours, it is critical that someone be designated as the weather watcher.
- The weather watcher should carry a portable NOAA weather radio at all times.
- All coaches, trainers, and officials should be trained on weather safety and the school severe weather plan.
- All coaches, trainers, and officials should be aware of the day's potential weather hazards.

High Wind

Some extra-curricular activities may involve use of towers, ladders, or scaffolding which become dangerous in high wind conditions.

Lightning, Thunderstorms, and Tornadoes

- If thunder is heard or lightning is seen, outdoor activities should immediately be suspended and students and spectators moved to safety. (Do not wait for the rain! Lightning can strike 10 miles away from a storm!)
- The delay in activities should last until thunder has not been heard and lightning not seen for 30 minutes.
- During extracurricular activities, there may be a large number of people who are not familiar with your severe weather plans. Any communication that can be done before severe weather strikes will smooth the execution of your plan. Examples include posting signs and making announcements before the activity begins.



Appendix D: NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NOAA Weather Radio) is the *smoke detector of severe weather*. Our warnings are delivered directly to you immediately when they are issued, so you can take the actions you deem necessary.

NOAA Weather Radio provides a continuous broadcast of weather information direct from the local National Weather Service office. All schools received these radios through a Homeland Security grant in 2006-2007. **If you do not already have a weather radio at your school, please contact your county Emergency Management Agency to find out how to acquire one.**

About the Broadcast

Recorded weather messages are repeated every three to five minutes. Routine programming includes current conditions, the 7-day forecast, and recent river stages. During severe weather, the National Weather Service preempts the routine weather broadcast and substitutes the warning messages.

All-Hazards

NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts alerts for all types of hazards - not just weather! As conditions warrant, the broadcast includes emergencies such as earthquakes, chemical releases, oil spills, nuclear emergencies, AMBER alerts, and national emergencies. Working with State and Federal agencies, NOAA Weather Radio truly is an all-hazards radio network, making it the single source for the most comprehensive weather and emergency information available to the public.

Local Coverage

11 NOAA Weather Radio stations serve the area covered by NWS Chicago. On average, each station covers an area approximately 40 miles from the antenna site. The effective range depends on many factors, particularly the transmitter height, terrain, receiver quality, and present weather. An outside antenna can significantly improve reception.

For schools, we recommend:

- A radio with SAME capability. This type of radio will sound an alarm when a warning is issued for your specific county. (You control the programming of this radio.)
- A battery backup in case of a power failure.
- Some more expensive models can be tied into your PA system, can set off a pager, or have flashing lights.
- Consider portable radios for your security staff, principal, coaches, and/or athletic director.

Remember to:

1. Place the radio in a central location where the alarm can be heard by the decision makers.
2. Make sure the radio is in stand-by mode, ready to alarm when a warning is issued.
3. Replace the back-up battery yearly to make sure it will work in the case of a power failure.
4. Monitor the weekly tone-alert test to make sure your radio is working properly and receiving the tone alert signal. (Tests are conducted each Wednesday around 11 am.)

Additional Resources

National NOAA Weather Radio Page www.weather.gov/nwr
Local NOAA Weather Radio Page www.weather.gov/lot/?n=nwr

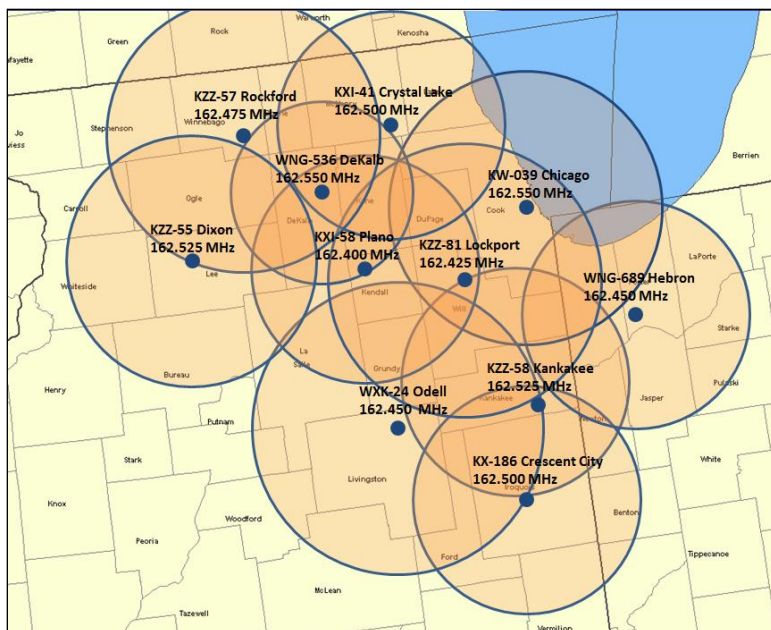
Local Coverage

NOAA Weather Radio stations operate on one of 7 frequencies:

1. 162.400 MHz
2. 162.425 MHz
3. 162.450 MHz
4. 162.475 MHz
5. 162.500 MHz
6. 162.525 MHz
7. 162.550 MHz

See below for local area stations and exact county coverage.

See next page for local SAME codes.



Chicago – KWO-39 162.550
IL: Cook, DuPage, Lake
IN: Lake Porter

Crescent City – KXI-86 162.500
IL: Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee,
Vermilion
IN: Benton, Newton

Crystal Lake – KXI-41 162.500
IL: Boone, Cook, DuPage, Kane,
Lake, McHenry
WI: Kenosha, Walworth

De Kalb – WNG-536 162.550
IL: Boone, DeKalb, Kane, Lee, Ogle,
Winnebago

Dixon – KZZ-55 162.525
IL: Bureau, Carroll, Lee, Ogle,
Whiteside

Hebron – WNG-689 162.450
IN: Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton,
Porter, Pulaski, Starke

Kankakee – KZZ-58 162.525
IL: Iroquois, Kankakee, Will
IN: Lake, Newton

Lockport – KZZ-81 162.425
IL: Cook, DuPage, Grundy,
Kane, Kankakee, Kendall,
Lake, Will
IN: Lake

Odell – WXX-24 162.450
IL: Ford, Iroquois, Grundy,
Kankakee, LaSalle, Livingston,
Marshall, McLean, Will,
Woodford

Plano – KXI-58 162.400
IL: De Kalb, DuPage, Grundy,
Kane, Kendall, LaSalle, Will

Rockford – KZZ-57 162.475
IL: Boone, DeKalb, Lee, Ogle,
Stephenson, Winnebago
WI: Green, Rock

Programming Your Radio

The county codes for your local area of concern, called FIPS or SAME numbers, should be programmed into your radio according to its specific instructions. While each situation is unique, it is usually a good idea to include warnings for an adjacent county especially when located near a county line.

A Caution about Programming Your Radio

Remember that your radio will only alert you for counties *within its local listening area*, so tune to the station that gives you the best reception and check its listening area (previous page) before you begin.

If you frequently travel with your radio between two different stations, you can usually program multiple counties. For example, if you coach in Joliet (Will county) and officiate games in Rockford (Winnebago county), you can program both Will and Winnebago counties into your radio. Then you only need to change the stations when you travel between areas. Most SAME radios also have a way to revert to receiving all warnings within the listening area.

S.A.M.E. Codes for the Chicago Region

ILLINOIS	INDIANA
Boone 017007	Benton 018007
Bureau 017011	Jasper 018037
Carroll 017015	Lake 018089
Cook 017031	LaPorte 018091
DeKalb 017037	Newton 018111
DuPage 017043	Porter 018127
Ford 017053	Pulaski 018131
Grundy 017063	Starke 018149
Iroquois 017075	
Kane 017089	
Kankakee 017091	
Kendall 017093	
Lake 017097	
LaSalle 017099	
Lee 017103	
Livingston 017105	
Marshall 017123	
McHenry 017111	
McLean 017113	
Ogle 017141	
Stephenson 017177	
Vermilion 017183	
Whiteside 017195	
Will 017197	
Winnebago 017201	
Woodford 017203	

For S.A.M.E. codes for other areas, visit www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/indexnw.htm or call 1-888-NWR-SAME.

Appendix E: Glossary of NWS Messages

The National Weather Service provides a number of messages which can assist you in decision-making for weather-sensitive activities. All of these messages are available 24-7 on our web page and via NOAA All Hazards Radio. A brief description of the most common messages follows.

Watches - Issued when a greater than 50% chance of life-threatening weather exists.

- **Blizzard Watch** - issued 18 to 36 hours in advance of possible blizzard conditions.
- **Excessive Heat Watch** – prolonged, extreme heat is possible.
- **Fire Weather Watch** – Extreme fire danger conditions are possible in the next few days.
- **Flash Flood Watch** - flash flooding is possible. Flash Flood Watches are generally issued for areas less than the size of a state and can be valid for up to about 12 hours.
- **Flood Watch** - flooding is possible. Flood Watches are generally issued for areas less than the size of a state and can be valid for up to about 12 hours.
- **High Wind Watch** – dangerously high (non-thunderstorm) winds are possible.
- **Severe Thunderstorm Watch** - severe weather (hail quarter size or larger and/or damaging straight-line winds 58 mph or greater) is possible. These watches are generally issued for areas the size of a state, and are valid for a four- to six-hour period.
- **Tornado Watch** – severe thunderstorms with tornadoes are possible. These watches are generally issued for areas and durations similar to severe thunderstorm watches.
- **Winter Storm Watch** - issued 18 to 36 hours in advance of severe winter weather conditions (snow, blowing snow, sleet, freezing rain, or a combinations) that may become life threatening.
- **Wind Chill Watch** - issued 18 to 36 hours in advance of expected extreme wind chills (-30°F or colder; time to frostbite ~10 minutes).

Warnings - Issued when life-threatening conditions exist or are imminent.

- **Blizzard Warning** - Sustained wind or frequent gusts >35 mph, considerable blowing and drifting snow, and a visibility of ¼ mile or less.
- **Dust Storm Warning** - Widespread or localized blowing dust reducing visibilities to one quarter of a mile or less. Sustained wind speeds of 25 MPH or greater are usually required.
- **Excessive Heat Warning** - Heat Index (HI) 105°F and a minimum overnight HI of 75°F.
- **Flash Flood Warning** - Heavy rains are or will shortly result in life-threatening circumstances due to overflowing streams or creeks, mud slides, dam breaks, water over roadways, etc. Usually issued for portions of a few counties for up to six-hour duration.
- **Freeze Warning** – Freezing temperatures are expected to affect vegetation.
- **High Wind Warning** - Sustained winds 40 mph for 1 hour or more or gusts 58 mph or higher.
- **Ice Storm Warning** – Ice accumulations ¼ inch or more.
- **Red Flag Warning** – Extreme fire conditions exist (fires will spread rapidly out of control).
- **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** - A severe thunderstorm (hail quarter size or larger - and/or straight-line wind >58 mph) is indicated by radar or has been reported by a reliable source. Usually issued for parts of a few counties up to one hour in duration.
- **Severe Weather Statement** – Primary message for providing updates on a severe thunderstorm or tornado warning. Usually issued for parts of a few counties up to one hour in duration.
- **Tornado Warning** - A tornado is indicated by radar or a reliable source. Usually issued for parts of a few counties up to one hour in duration.
- **Wind Chill Warning** - Wind chill values -30°F or colder (time to frostbite ~10 minutes).
- **Winter Storm Warning** - >6 inches of new snow in 12 hours or >8 inches in 24 hours, or for sleet accumulations >½, or a combination.

Advisories - Issued when conditions are hazardous but should not be life threatening if reasonable caution is used.

- **Air Quality Advisory** – During periods of poor air quality as determined by the state DNR.
- **Dense Fog Advisory** – Widespread visibility ¼ mile or less, creating a significant hazard.
- **Freezing Rain Advisory** – Freezing rain or drizzle with minor ice accumulations.
- **Frost Advisory** – Frost formation is possible over a widespread area and may affect vegetation.
- **Heat Advisory**- Heat Index (HI) of greater than or equal to 105 °F
- **Wind Advisory** - Sustained winds >30 mph or gusts >45 mph.
- **Wind Chill Advisory** - Wind chill values -20 to -29° F (time to frostbite ~20-30 minutes).
- **Winter Weather Advisory** - Hazardous (but not generally life-threatening) conditions of
 - snow - generally 3-5 inches.
 - blowing snow – visibility less than ½ mile due to blowing.
 - sleet – less than ½ inch accumulation.
 - combination of winter precipitation.

Other Messages

- **7-Day Forecast** - routine forecasts updated at least every 3 hours which contain the basic forecast elements (high and low temperatures, precipitation type and probability, wind, clouds, etc.) for the next 7 days.
- **Forecast Discussion** – a technical discussion of the reasoning behind the forecast.
- **Hazardous Weather Outlook** - A plain-language outlook of the potential for significant weather for the next twenty-four hours in detail, with a broader overview through the next 7 days. The timing, location, and intensity of the expected hazardous weather element(s) are discussed. This message is designed for decision makers such as emergency managers, school districts, and public works departments. The Hazardous Weather Outlook is issued each morning by 5 am, and updated as needed.
- **Hourly Observations** - a collection of weather observations taken shortly after the top of the hour which include temperature, current weather, wind, dew point, air pressure and seasonally, the wind chill or heat index.
- **Public Information Statement** – Usually issued to provide information on a NOAA Weather Radio outage. May also provide program updates or other administrative-type information.
- **Special Weather Statement** - our primary method for communicating forecasts of short-term (one to six hours in advance) weather that could have an impact.
- **Video (Multimedia) Weather Briefing** – a video briefing on an event of significant impact. Video briefings are posted on our web page, office YouTube channel, Facebook page, and Twitter feed.
- **Weather Story Graphic** – a graphic image of the most important weather for the next several days. The Weather Story is viewable on our office web page.

Appendix F: NWS Education Related Services

On the Web

NOAA/NASA Scijinks	http://scijinks.gov
JetStream (<i>NWS weather education</i>)	www.srh.weather.gov/jetstream
NOAA Weather and Ocean Education	www.education.noaa.gov
NOAA Teacher at Sea Program.....	teacheratsea.noaa.gov
NWS Teacher Resources	www.nws.noaa.gov/om/edures.shtml
NWS Weather Education and Outreach Links	www.weather.gov/education.php
Masters of Disaster	www.redcross.org/disaster/masters
Digital Library for Earth System Education (<i>Resources screened by the NSF</i>)	www.dlese.org
University Corporation for Atmospheric Research	www2.ucar.edu/education-professional-training
American Meteorological Society Education Programs	www.ametsoc.org/amsedu